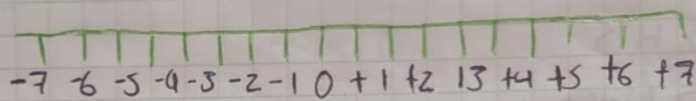


Propósito: Analizar y comprender el procedimiento para balancear una ecuación por el método Redox

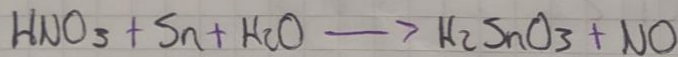
Balaceo por redox

Número de oxidación

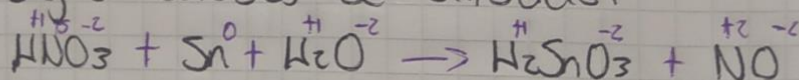


Oxidación
Aumenta el número de oxidación
(pérdida de electrones) →

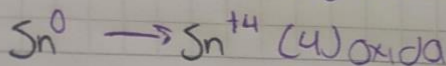
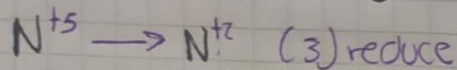
Reducción
Disminuye el número de oxidación
(ganancia de electrones) ←



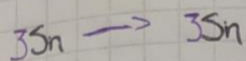
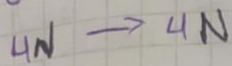
1. Asignar estados de oxidación



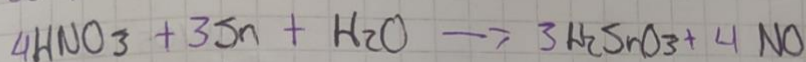
2. Identificar que elemento se oxidó y cual se redujo y en cuanto



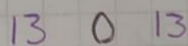
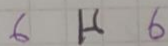
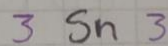
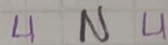
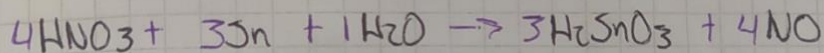
3. Corrija la diferencia entre estos



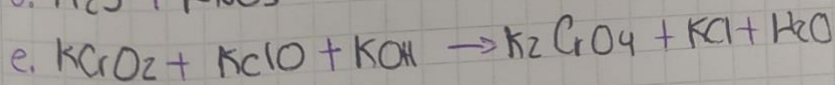
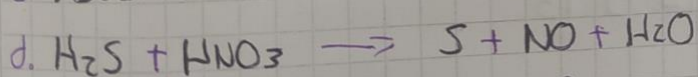
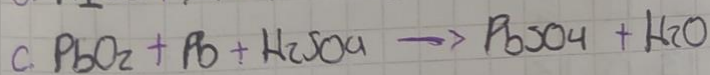
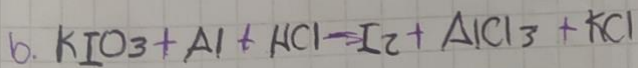
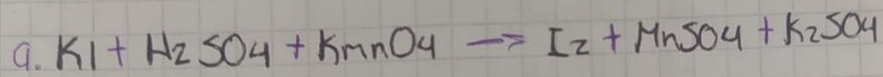
4. Ubique estos números en la ecuación



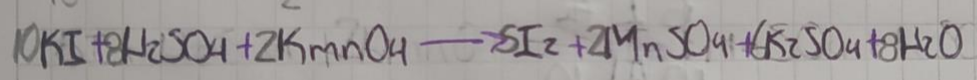
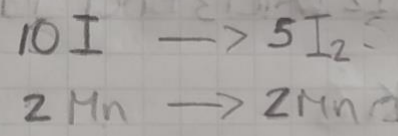
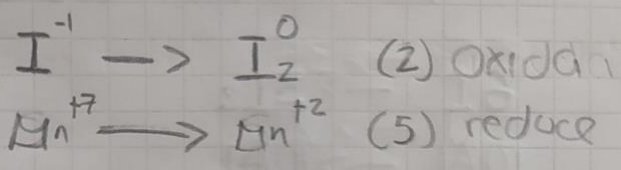
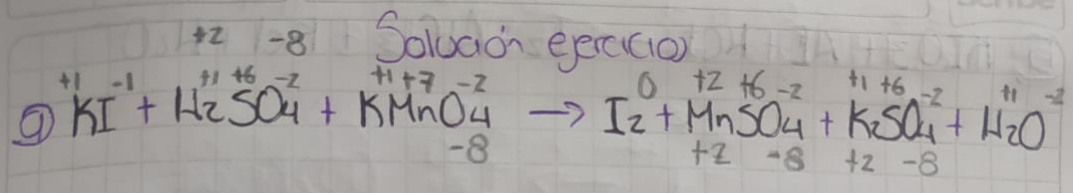
5. Verifique que este balanceada:



Actividad

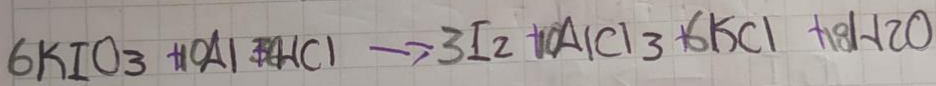
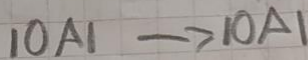
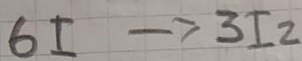
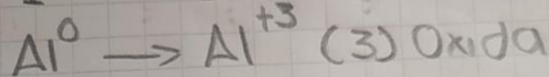
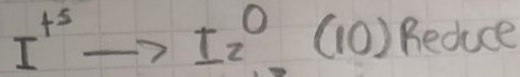
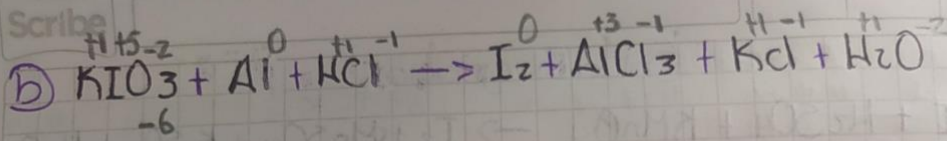


Solución ejercicio



- 12 K 12
- 10 I 10
- 8 S 8
- 2 Mn 2
- 16 H 16
- 40 O 40

Scribe



6 K 6

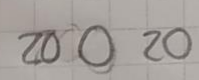
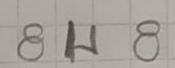
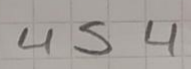
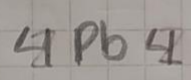
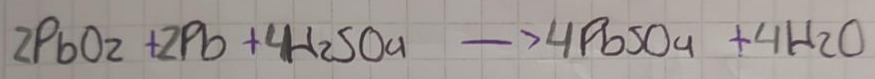
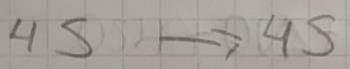
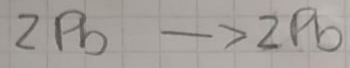
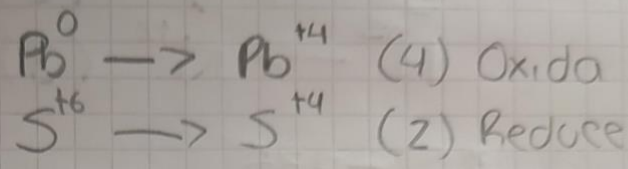
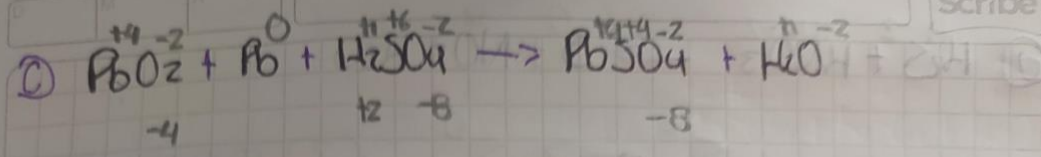
6 I 6

10 Al 10

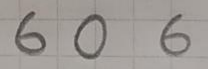
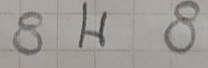
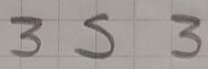
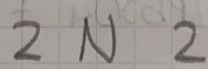
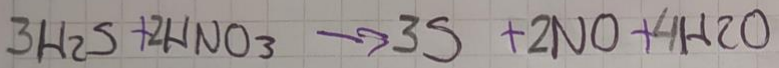
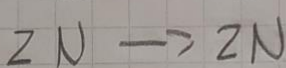
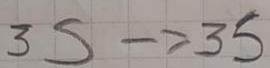
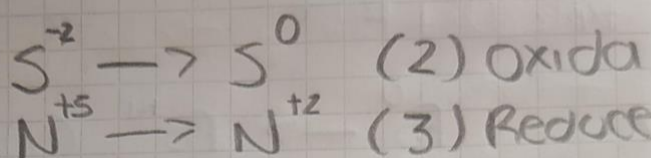
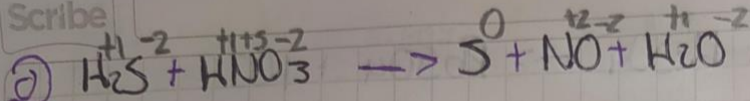
36 Cl 36

36 H 36

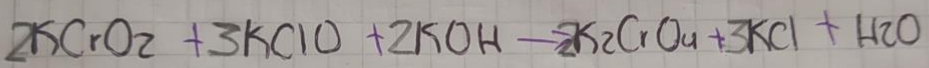
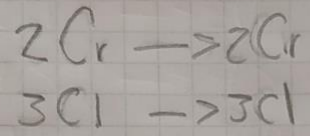
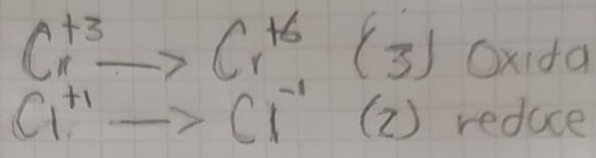
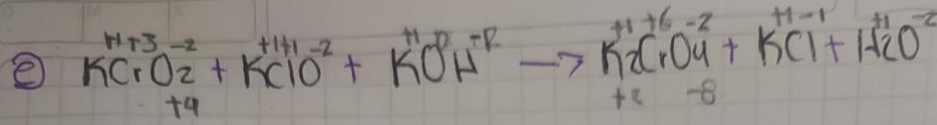
18 O 18



Scribe



Scribe



3 K 3
 2 Cr 2
 3 Cl 3
 2 H 2
 9 O 9